## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichola Rotel - Kast Lynne.

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite eiropolitan Hotel.—Etmiop an Singing, Dan in a. 20.— ne Committee on Ways and Means. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -SING-ING DANGING, BURLESQUES, &C.-STEPHEN'S ESCAPE; OR ENGLISH RULE IN IRRIAND.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN HEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tents street—Open every morning and afternoon,—New Con-motion of War Views and Historic Porraits. Free to

IRVING HALL, Irving place .- Miss MARIA BRAINERD'S COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—GREAT PAIR OF THE DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.-Ex-

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, April 6, 1866.

### ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenu Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865 :-Thirteen months

Paper.	ending De: 31, 1864.	Year 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$562,192
Tr bune	260,960	301,841
Times	251 812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World		177,204
Journal of Comme	rce 109,595	173,646
Transcript	62,644	164,461
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun		101,793
Commercial Adver		77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New Yorker Demo		25,734
Totals	\$1 878 987	eg 492 704

This shows the Herand to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public,

### TRE NEWS.

### CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, after the report of the joint resolution, with amendments, to provide for the expensive strending the exhibition of United States products at the Paris exposition, and the introduction of a bill to incor-porate the National Telegraph Company, the veto mes-sage was taken up, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, delivered an argumentative speech, principally in reply to Mr. Trumbull, as to the constitutionality of the bill vetoed by the President. Mr. Trumbull in reply read an extract from a speech delivered Senator Johnson on the Freedmen's Bureau bill by Mr. Johnson at that time were in opposition
to his present line of argument. Motions were made to postpone; but the radicals pressed for a vote imm postpone; but the famous pressed for a vow mand-distely, Senator Wade being particularly violent in op-position to any postponement. Finally a motion to adjourn was carried—3t to 12. Mr. Edmonds, the new Senator from Vermont, was sworn in and took his seat. There was very little business of importance trans-

acted in the House of Representatives. A resolution was adopted to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill more effectually to pro-tect United States soldiers and sailors from being cheated by claim agents and attorneys. A resolution to believe that J fforson Davis or the State prisoner were guilty of treason, or whether any logislation was necessary to bring them to trial. The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were reported back, and a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses appointed.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The New York city tax levy was passed in the Senate yesterday. Bills were also passed amending the act for the extension of the Croton water works, to amend the and for the relief of the New York Oxibydrogen Hea Company. Bills declaring Tompkins square a public parale ground, incorporating the Mutual Gaslight Corp. pany and amending the charter of the Æina Insurance Company, both of this city, were advanced to a third reading. The bill for the extension of the track of the fry Dock, East Broadway and Broadway Railroad was favorably reported. Numerous remonstrances were presented to the Senate against any railroad in Broadway In the Assembly bills were passed for the better pro

action of sick and indigent passengers arriving at the port, to amend the act creating the Metropolitan Santary district, authorizing the New York Common Council to raise money by tax, and incor-Council to raise money by tax, and incorporating the council savings Bank of this city, and the New York Mercantile Library Association. w York county levy was made the special order for one o'clock this atternoon. Bills were advanced to as also to extend the railroad tracks in Grand and othe streets of this city and to incorporate the Long Island

Tunnel Railroad Company.

The Park bill was signed by the Governor on Wednes day evening. The bill reappoints the Park Board for a new term of five years. The great boulevard, which has been suggested, laid out and adopted as far as 155th

## - EUROPE.

The steamship Cuba, from Queenstown March 25 ached this port yesterday morning. Her news is two

Our special correspondence from Berlia, with the English and Austrian journals, represents the aspect of the German difficulty as very serious. Military preparations on a great scale are spoken of. It is said that Austria can place four hundred thousand mon in the field, independent of one hundred thousand to be quartered in Italy. Italy was expected to join Prussia actively in case of a conflict. A joint note, for mediation by England, Russia and France, was spoken of, but its existence was generally doubted. The King of Prussia alluded to the criss in a speech, delivered on the anniversary of his birthday, in which he said that the "hopes of a peaceful solution must not be abandoned." Napoleon received a deputation from the legislative body of France, which presented the address of the Corps. The Emperor delivered a very able but rather singular speech, in reply, in which he plainly demonstrated the growing power of the opposition by characterizing the arguments of its members as "vain theories presented in a seductive garb." To France he pleads his long and laborious services, and plants himself firmly on his "useful mission." Our special correspondence from Berlin, with the

cell firmly on his "useful mission."

Bead Centre Stephens arrived in Paris on the 18th of March, and remained the guest of John Mitchel. He was to emberk for New York. He had many hazards at sea. An English writer says Stephens was so little a'raid of the Irish pilice that he did not even bhave of his beard. Mr. Whiteside, M. P., ex-aligner General of Ireland, asserted in Parliament

that Stephens was engaged in the Fon since 1889, was frequently in America, and was a "daring and able revolutionist." Americans citizens in jail on charges of Fenianism in Ireland will romise to return to America. The be released if they pro branded, drummed out of the Boyal artisery, was for two years. The Madrid Epoca has an article on Fe-nianism, in which the Spaniard prophesics the failure of the movement, and says England will redress all the

nal Tosti died in Rome March 21. He was libro rian to the Pope and ninety years old.

The ex-Queen of the French, widow of Louis Philippe,

Consols closed in London March 26 at 86% a 87. ton was dull and tending downward in Liverpool March 24. Broadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions in-

Judge Barnard rendered a decision yesterday in unique Barnard rendered a decision yesterday in unique services in the services application to appoint commissioners for the Ann stree improvement. He said that the improvement is "great and much needed," and appointed James H. Banker John E. Develin and John Anderson commissioners for

From the consolidated report of the District Sanitary
Inspectors, received at headquarters yesterday, a number of orders were issued by the Attorney of the Health
Board for the abatement of several nusances, among
which are rag picking, sorting and drying shops in Wil-

lett and Stanton streets.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, when Mr. Keech offered a resolution that further proceedings in the matter of widening Ann and Fulton streets until all the matter of widening Ann and Fulton streets until all parties have an opportunity to be heard, which was made the special order for the next meeting. An ordinance to prevent the use of sewers for carrying off waste steam was presented and laid over, as was also a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with gas companies to light the city with gas. The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. Resolutions recommending a reduction of the precent protective tariff to a revenue standard, were referred to the Executive. to a revenue standard were referred to the Ex-

A mass meeting of the workingmen of New York an Brooklyn was held last evening in Union square for the purpose of agitating the abridgment of a day's labor from ten to eight hours. Four stands had been erected, three of them for English and one for German speakers. The processions were numerous, headed by bands of music, and bearers of torches and Chinese lanterns. The proccedings were throughout characterized by the greatest decorum. The speeches delivered were pertinent to the and fitly expressive of the sen

The office of the Montauk Insurance Company, No. 7 Court street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars yester morning, who forced open the iron safe, and carried off about \$12,000 in railroad bonds, seven-thirties and bank notes. The office of the Inspector of Police is only one hundred feet from where the robbery was com

preme Court, Circuit, Part 2, before Judge Mason brought by Mr. Henry W. De Puy, formerly an Indian agent of the government to the Pawnees, against Mr. Oliver P. Hurford & Brother, doing business at Omaha, one hundred and twenty miles from the Indian reservaplaint is that defendants wrote two letters charging th plaintiff with having forged two vouchers while trans acting his business as agent. One of these letters was written to Mr. Dole, formerly Indian Commissioner, who

The case of the alleged privateer Meteor still occupies the attention of the United States District Court. Yes-terday further evidence as to the equipment and fitting out of the ship was given, after which the court adjourn-

The New York East Conference resumed its session in the Washington street Methodist Episcopai church, Brookiyn, yoşterday, Bishop Scott, the President, in the chair. The business of the day consisted of the pro-posal of eight candidates (descons) for ordination, to whom the Bishop propounded certain disciplinary ques-tions, which being satisfactorily answered the candi-dates were declared competent to be ordained to the ministry. Resolutions were passed relative to Method-ism North and South, in which the New York Confer-ence extends to the General Conference of the Methodonce extends to the General Conference of the Method-ist Episcopal Church South, now in session at New Or-leans, an invitation to make next Sabbath (April 8) a country. The annual missionary sermon was preached before the Conference last evening by Rov. Dr. Andrews, of Stamford, Coun. The session will be continued to

day.

The Shipping Intelligence will be found in our Sup-

plement sheet this morning.

The stock market was on the whole firm but excited yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold closed at

Bus ness was light yesterday as a general thing, th there was rather more firmness in the markets, and in some articles of merchandise there was quite a movement. Cotton was depressed by unfavorable advice from abroad, and prices declined. Petroleum was also unfavorably affected, and prices tended downward. Sugar was rather quiet, but prices were sustained. Coffee was grades ruled decidedly lower; wheat was dull, corn firmer, oats higher, pork heavy, beef steady, lard dull and heavy, and whiskey, as usual-dull and nominal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature have agreed still refuses to go into joint session, and the probabilities now are that no United States Senator will be elected in the place of Mr. Stockton. Mr. Scovel has published a letter positively denying that he ever received a letter from the President offering him any position under the government if he would defeat the election of a radical Senator from New Jersey.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the friends and supporters of the President and his reconstruction policy was held in Washington last evening, at which because were need by Senator Cowen and or Government.

speeches were made by Senator Cowan and ex-Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Green Clay Smith, of Ken tucky; Marshal Gooding, and others. Mr. Smith said "Andrew Johnson is the Gibraltar of America, and every man who cashes his head against that rock' will get his brains knocked out." Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President's policy, opposing all attempts of the general government to force universal suffrage upon the people of any State or Territory, and in favor of the ission of loyal representatives from the Southern

States on out delay.

Advices from Bidens avers state that an Italian vessel, on which an embargo had been fail by the federal
court at that port, had been taken out of the
under the protection of the guns of the Italian war steamer Veloce, which steamed into the inner roads for this purpose. The action taken by the local authorities

this purpose. The action taken by the local authorities in the matter was not ascertained prior to the departure of the South American mail steamer.

A despatch from San Francisco states that the imperial Consul at that place has received official news from Guerrero, Mexico, of the defeat of the liberal Generals Colona and Porfitio Diaz, the former losing sixty-three killed and the latter having one hundred of his man taken prisoners. Another despatch from New Orieans states that a new campaign was to be organized in Sinalon against Colona, who was besieging Massatonpolico. Tampico has been reinforced, and the garrison was soon to be attacked. General Almonte had accepted the French mission.

French mission.

The inhabitants of Toronto, Canada, are greatly excited over the reported sailing of the Fenian Expedition, which the Roberts Sweeny wing of the Brotherhood pronounce a hoax, and state that the hour of action of the real military movement is rapidly approaching. President O'Mahony has issued an address to the Brotherhood, apprising them of the arrival of James Stephens in Paria, and stating that he is coming to this country for the purpose of restoring harmony in the ranks. An enthressatic meeting of the Fenians of Albany was held in that city inst evening, at which Mayor Perry presided. Spirited addresses were made by General Sweeny and Senator Daly, of Indiaus.

It was reported in Toronto, Canada West, yesterday

It was reported in Toronto, Canada West, yesterday that an English company, with two million pounds sterling capital, was negotiating for ground to erect a

The banking house of Ward & Brother, at Rochester in this State, suspended yesterday morning. They held deposits to the amount of one million dellars.

Three persons have been arrested at Nashville, Ternessee, charged with being implicated in frauds against the government. Two million dellars is the sum name of which the government was defrauded in that vicinity. Jack County contricted of the marrier of Joh

1865, near his house in Franklin township, Portage county, Ohio, is to be hung to-day, at Ravenna. This nurder was a coolly plotted deed of villany, for which the temptation was a pairry two hundred dollars in money and a gold watch. Joel Beery, Cooper's accom-plice in the affair, is serving out a life of imprisonment

at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary.

The robel General Bradley T. Johnson was yesterday released from his bail bond of twenty thousand dollars by order of President Johnson, agreeably to a request made to that effect by Lieutenant General Grant. A schooner which arrived at Mobile yesterday from consacola reports the total destruction by fire of the

Two persons were killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of two boilers in some iron works at Pome roy, Ohio, yesterday. Eight stores in King street, Charleston, and six dwell-

ing houses at Sedamsville, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss at the latter amounted to thirty thousand dollars. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of pro-perty was burned at Mobile on Wednesday.

Bill-He Falls Short of the Real Issue. Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the framer of th Freedmen's Bureau Extension and Civil Rights bills, has put in his vindication of the latter neasure in opposition to the President's veto Whether he will be more fortunate in the ter vote of the Senate in this case than upon the Freedmen's bill remains to be seen; but from present appearances the President will be again

Mr. Trumbull's argument in support of the bill is that of a skilful lawyer who knows how to present in bold relief the strong points on is own side and the weak points of his adversary. He contends that all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign Power, and excluding Indians not taxed, are constitutionally citizens of the United States; that this was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's administration; that the Secretary of State, in his passports to black men as citizens, has adopted it; that Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State under poor Pierce's administration, held the same opinion in reference to free blacks, and that President Johnson himself does not come into conflict with this construction. He only holds that, while the bill does not purport to grant any other rights than-those of federal citizenship, it still makes invidious discriminations against certain classes of persons and invades the reserved rights of the States in regard to State citizenship, and the powers of the State Legislatures and judicial authorities over that sub-

Mr. Trumbull says that they are perversions; that the bill is for the relief of persons who need relief, not for the relief of those who have a right already; that the objectionable machinery of the bill was copied from the old Fugitive Slave law, always held to be constitutional, and now used in the interest of freedom as it originally was in the interest of slavery; that the measure does not interfere with the reserved constitutional rights of the States in any way, and that, unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights. These are among the leading points of Mr. Trumbull's lawyer-like, compact, yet minute and elaborate review of the President's objections to this Civil Rights bill.

But, giving the learned Senator the full bene fit of his legal authorities and conclusions, and the full value of Senator Andrew Johnson's argument against President Buchanan's veto bjections against the Homestead bill, as "the ad captandum of the mere politician or demagogue," and as a veto involving a violation of the spirit of the constitution in being interposed against a two-thirds majority of each house, we must remember that the opinions of public men are shaped by the positions in which they are placed, by the duties devolving upon them, and by the circumstances and pub-

lic exigencies by which they are surrounded. Thus the views of Andrew Johnson as a Senator, devoted to a particular bill, and his views as President touching the veto power, devoted to a particular policy, may be widely perfectly consistent with his convictions of public duty. That they are in the case of Andrew Johnson we have no doubt. We ap prehend, too, that in all the learned specifications, authorities, precedents and arguments of Senator Trumbull he does not reach the real difficulty in the case. We apprehend that the real trouble is this: that this Civil Rights bill, in proposing to enforce by the executive, judicial and military powers of the United States the rights of the blacks in all the States as citizens, opens the way to the placing of whites and blacks in this country not only on a basis of political but of social equality, and the consequent deterioration of this people to the condition of General Scott's undesirable mongrels of Mexico. President Johnson, in fact, holds fast to the idea that this is "the white man's government," and that, in order to keep the dominant race una dulterated, vigorous and effective, the colored races must be held in a subordinate position, politically: for that otherwise the next ster must be an indiscriminate social admixture and general decay, as in Mexico and the South

This is the issue which is now before the Senate, and which, however settled in that body, will assuredly be settled before the masses of the American white people on the side of President Johnson. This is the real issue, which Senator Trumbull has failed to

THE CONSTITUTION provides that the President shall veto all bills of which he disapproves. Is President Johnson "a usurper" because he has vetoed two bills out of the forty-two presented to him by this Congress?

Polificians are so accustomed to corruption and rapacity that when a President decline power and patronage they call him "a usurper." They do not know a patriot when they see him, but the people do.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL Would have enabled President Johnson to imprison all State judges who disagreed with him about the negro. he vetoed the bill. Was that nsurpation?

Thousands of new offices could have been created by the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and under it the President could have filled these ffices with his favorites. He refused to take this immense power and patronage. Was that the act of "a usurper ?"

CIVIL WAR is favorable to the projects of a usurper. President Johnson has just pro-claimed peace. But the radicals accuse him of

The Proprieties and In proprieties of

It was the theory of the Inquirition, and of other institutions equally intolerant, that all human thought must be brought to the !atelectual level of some one or two men, and that for any individual to go beyond that level and pretend to have opinions of his own was mischievous and a crime. Under that system any undue temerity in the use of one's reason worked inevitable divorce between his head and his shoulders, or involved the equally uncomfortable consequence of explating all little blunders at the stake. That was a simple plan, and saved a great deal of argument and disputation. It was so much easier, on the average, to find the joints in a man's vertebree than the weak points in his argument, and even so much easier to slash through bone and all than to give him an answer. But that was the plan of a darker age than ours, and it has been generally thought that we had done with it. Quite another theory is certainly supposed to underlie our American system. It is the theory of this system that differences of opinio are not crimes, one way or the other; that men may differ from one another honestly enough in thought, and that such differences are entitled to a courteous hearing and a reason able answer. The tendency of this more moderate theory is humanizing. While it makes\_discussion freer and gives the world a better chance to know the truth on any given topic, it also, by involving a certain respect for one's adversary, softens the acerbities of dis pute, and modifies, if no more, that rancor and extravagance of expression which call down on those who use it the contempt of all thinking men.

It is a pity that this good modern and American theory as to freedom of opinion is not generally received by the press. It is to be regretted that there are those who set up for censors of public opinion who still act in the same spirit that made the Inquisition atrocious, and lack only the power of that institution to give the world another illustration of the extremities to which mer carry the tyranny of intolerance will But, deprived by the progress of knowledge and eivilization of all the old machinery with which it tortured humanity, we vet see that this same tyranny of opinion, this intolerance of all differences, is willing to use the one contemptible weapon that the law has left it-vituperation. We see this in the recent course of the Tribune. That journal has lately endeavored to break the force of certain utterances of ours by describing them in disgraceful terms, of which, fortunately for the American press, it has the monopoly. "Deliberate, atrocious, scoundrelly falsehood." "You lie." "The writer does lie-means to lie." "Wicked, deliberate, villanous lie." "A gigantic lie-a lie with circumstance and deliberate intent." "Wilful, conscious liar." These terms of intemperate passion, these ravings of insensate fury, are printed in a paper of reputed decency. These lessons in blackguardism go forth as part and parcel of American journalism. We know very well that they excite mainly the contempt and indignation of the public against the one guilty of their utterance, and they are far from reaching us; but in the sion, we regret that there are men on the press so ready to take the easy resort to this style of anguage whenever a matter of fact happens to be against their prejudices.

Though we find these words in the Tribus we readily acquit Mr. Greeley of all participation in their use. We know that a journalist of his experience would not descend to describe in such phrases even the most obnoxious statements, or to reduce political discussion to the billingsgate fortunately so nearly excluded from public journals. Some time ago it pleased President of the United States to offer us a fo eign ministry, and in the reference to that event which we saw in the editorial columns of the Tribune we recognized and appreciated Mr. Greelev's view of the courtesies and amenities to such words as we quote above. Therefore we impute to the senior editor of the Tribune no other harm in this than that of not making his influence more felt on the paper; that of not reducing the raw exuberance of his juniors to such a line as his own experience would die tate to be wise and proper. Let him compel his evidently very young and unreasoning writers to drop coarseness and personality, or otherwise to carry personality as far as their signatures. Any reference to "boots" made from behind an editorial "we" will hardly draw the admiration of the public, for it is open to the imputation of being a very safe indul-

AGGRANDIZEMENT, both personal and political s the motive of a usurper. By his vetoes President Johnson has voluntarily deprived himself of the golden opportunities for such aggrandizement placed within his reach by Congress. If this be usurpation make the most of it.

SUPREME CONTROL of the Southern States was placed in the hands of the President by the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights puis. He vetoed the bills. And yet he is called "a usurper."

VICT ATTONS of constitutional rights distinguish all usurpers. President Johnson obeys the constitution to the letter. Is this usurpation ?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has restored the right of habeas corpus. Does "a usurper" relinquish despotic powers in that way?

THE SOUTH RECONSTRUCTING ITSELF .- While

the radicals in Congress are endeavoring, with all the malignity they can command, to impede the progress of reconstruction in the Southern States, it is nevertheless going on steadily and practically. The State of Alabama has just asked permission to pay her portion of the twenty millions of the Congress on the real estate of the South in State bonds, or that a delay of payment may be thorized until the State can raise the m by the sale of its bonds, or by taxation. The sident and the Secretary of the Treasury are, it appears, both in favor of allowing all the Southern States to assume and pay their proportion of the taxes now due to the general rovernment, and we trust that Congress will throw no obstacle in the way of this plan. There can be no doubt that the South is willing to fulfil all the pledges of Joyalty which people, through their Legislatures, have given as guarantees of their future fidelity; and if these pledges are not redeemed it will be be-

cause a radical and revolutionary Congress, not nowledging the Preside declaring that the war is over and the Union restored, will throw some factious opposition

in the way. Another evidence that reconstruction i progressing in a healthy fashion, as a patient just recovering from fever gains strength day by day, is the fact that post office communication is being rapidly restored in the States of North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas Thus it appears that whatever the radical obis may do to prevent it by hostile legislation, there is a practical reconstruction going on among the people of the South which no action of Congress can stop.

the radicals, because he obeyed the constitu-tion, refused to become a king, and resigned the command of the army. This is what President Johnson has done, and he is called "a usurper" for doing it.

THE RADICALS charge that President John is "a usurper." Can anybody tell us what he

Usurpation, according to the radicals, mean surrendering all military power, as President Johnson has just done in his peace proclama-

#### The New York Collectorship

The politicians are all agog in regard to the Collectorship of this port. Every day the ru-mor is circulated that this or that man has been appointed, and every other day all previous reports are contradicted by the annotation ment that no appointment has been made. The President has done well to take a long while to carefully consider this subject. The commercial and the political importance of the New York Collectorship cannot be over estimated. The office requires a first class business man, who can properly appreciate and take care of the vast interests of the merchants of this great emporium of trade, and also a man so strong, so experienced and so popular in a political point of view that he can hold the whole State firmly to the support of the President's policy. We remember that when Bronson held the Collectorship and Redfield was appointed in his stead the democratic party in this State was cut in two and suffered an ignominious defeat at the polls on account of this quarrel. A bad appointment now would affect the dominant party in precisely the same way. The New York Collectorship is the citadel of our State politics.

Our interest in the appointment arises solely

from considerations of public good and of the success of the President's policy. When a Collector is selected we hope that he will be some man like Mr. Littlejohn, who is practically acquainted with the details of business and who, at the same time, understands the politics and the politicians of New York thoroughly. Nor should we object to such an incumbent as General Slocum, if he were chosen for his military services and his administrative ability, and if he were separated from the evil companionship and obnoxiou political influences that defeated him when he ran for Secretary of State. Smythe, although he is a merchant weak for the position, and his own friends acknowledge this. But, above all, we beg of President Johnson not to give the place to such a person as Mr. Depew—a man obnoxious to our citizens on acc his record in regard to the census, and in our judgment totally incapable of performing the duties of the Collectorship. We cannot conceive of a more ill-advised, unpopular and impolitic act than an appointment like this. Of course we have nothing to say against Mr. Depew's private character; but if any of the state ments in regard to the recent census are to be credited he is notoriously incompetent to deal with facts and figures. There is not another person named for the position-even including Mr. Dana-who would not be in some respect preferable to Mr. Depew, and most would be preferable in every respect. If Senator Morgan has been consulted in relation to this matter we hope that he has not been so ignorant of public sentiment here as to favor Mr. Depew's appointment, and if he has been deluded into so gross a misrepresentation of his constituents we appeal to him to reconsider the subject and retract his endorsement. We want to have the best possible man for the New York Collectorship, whoever he may be; but, failing in that, we want to have anybody else rather than Mr. Depew, the worst possible

Congress opened the Treasury of the United States to President Johnson and authorized him to take out as much money as he liked and distribute it among his political friends. He declined to touch a penny of it. Is he a patriot or "a usurper !

A Usurper is a person who seizes power which does not legitimately belong to him. President Johnson sternly declines all such power, even when Congress urges him How, then, can the radicals call him "a usurper ?"

GRANT is "a usurper," according to the radicals, because he disbanded the greater part of the army and declared that the war was ended. resident Johnson has only restored us to & peace policy, and if he be "a usurper" so is

Orders were received on Monday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to equip the sloop-of-war Pensacola immediately as a flagship. Accordingly a large number of workmen were withdrawn from other work less urgent and put to work on the Pensacola. The destination of this vessel is not known, but it is certain she is to be the flagship either of the South Pacific squadron or of the flying fleet that is to cruise among the fishing fleets on the coast of British North America.

## News from New Orleans

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New Orleans.

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April 4, 1806.

The Methodist Cenference has organized, Bishop Andrews presiding, Bishop Early assisting, and Dr. Summord as secretary. A standing committee of one from each State was appointed. The city clergymen comprise the Committee on Public Worship. Preaching has been arranged for every night. A hundred delegates were present and another hundred are coming. It is a venerable body. A letter from Bishop Saute advises that the name Southern be retained. This is the first conference held in eight years. A newspaper in the interest

to name Southern be retained. This is the first con-rence held in eight years. A newspaper in the interest the conference is to be published.

A dangerous creases has appeared five miles below no city, but on the opposite bank. Twenty feet of the ank has gone out and, the gap is increasing. The river riving. The Levee Commissioners are built in session. Recorder Gainell, of the Second district, was danger-usly stabled in the court room by an insane man to

day.

The Grand Jury presentation of Governor Wells and Coroner Gelsier, for letting off Gruber's murderers, produces much excitement.

It is considered here that the President's proclamation is equivalent to a general amneany, and that flenjamin and slidell will return to Louistaga.

# NEW JERSEY POLITICS

No Action Yet on the Senate rial Question.

## BOTH HOUSES TO ADJOURN TO-DAY

Denial of the Report that Democratic Senator Could be Bought Up.

An Editor Ordered Out of the Senate. .

Our Trenton Correspondence.

TRENTON, April 5, 1868.
The political contest which has been agitating th hitherto quiet people of this staid city for some day past was renewed again this morning, in public and private, with unabated vigor. The earlier morning view embraced knot-gatherings in front of the hotel composed of members of the Legislature and distinguished political visitors, all anguages. sion or in reading the comments of the daily press.

As the hour of ten approached the several parties, hav-

perhaps, convinced themselves, as was very evident by the peculiar manner in which fore fingers were brough one over the other, or, a ta German style, to the side &

one over the other, or, a & German style, to the side of the "proboscis."

The Senate met at ten A M., when prayer was offered, the chaplain invoking God to endow the Senators with the chaplain invoking God to endow the Senators with great wisdom and to suide them in all things aright. In the course of the prayer the chaplain introduced a quotation from the Bible showing that those who remain firm to the dictates of good will be made rulers over many things, and can enter "into the joy of the Lord."

This was thought as quite applicable to Mr. Scovel and his "faithfull" course. Those who are fully conversant with the scriptural passage referred to will appreciate the application. he application.

Immediately succeeding the divine invocation Mr.

covel said — "The Sergeant-at-Arms will inform the ditor of the state Gaestie that he is not entitled to the

This at once created a proof members and the lobbyists and those who occupied seats in the gallery.

Senator Buckley discussed the question, and held that the editor of the Sate Garetic was entitled to come on the floor of the Senate for the purpose of transacting the business assigned to him by the Senate.

Mr. Scovel then took the floor, and fully and forcibly explained why he had given the order above cited to the Sergeant at Arms. He said that the editor in question had insalted the dignity of the Senate, and abused the privileges granted him by continually publishing falseshoods and slanders aranat a member of the Senate (himself), and had refused to give him (Scovel) a chance to roply to such statements, when he sought to do so, through the columns of the State Garetic.

Mr. Scovel referred to the following article in to-day's

We have already demonstrated that James M. Sc

choice; and, if not elected now, he will yet be sent in triumph to the United States Senate.

Air. Scovel denied these charges made against him, and entered into a series of explanations. He said he acted in this matter this morning only because the reputation of those dear to him was assailed, referring to where the editor of the Guszie, in an artial, said:—"We would not wound those who are infimately connected with him, but so far as he is concerned the public indignation against him cannot be too strongly expressed."

An announcement was received from the Assembly stating that that body had concurred in the Senate resulting passed yesterday to adjourn to-morrow, at twelve M., after which the Senate went into executive seesion, and thus ended the beainess of the morning seesion.

By this morning's mail Mr. Scovel was the recipient of additional lesters and telegrams from gendlemen of prominence all over the Mid lie States, urging him in the strongest torms to remain true to the jat. everal of the electers were from part is r sident in "alliadelphia. One or two were from Washington.

At the afternoon session of the Senate the United tates Senatorial question was again revived. Senator Horner, republican, offered a resolution to go into joint session at half-past eight o'clock this evening, which was lost, the vote standing eleven in the negative to ten in the suffrmative—President Scovel voting against it. It was then moved to rescind the resolution requiring a majority of votes of all the Senators elected necessary to pass a resolution to go upon tonin session. Several

a majority of votes of all the Senators elected necessary to pass a resolution to go into joint session. Several points of order were raised, which gave rise to am animated debate. It was finally decided, by a vote of leven to nine, that the resolution requiring a majority of the votes of all the Senators elected necessary to pass a resolution to go into joint session for the election of a United States Senator was not a standing rule of the Senato. This now leaves the matter as confined to the resolution, so that a majority can resend it at any time. Had it been decided a standing rule it would have required a two-thirds vote, together with one day's notice, to rescind it. The decision having been made as above stated, the republicant kent constants.

resolution, so that a majority can resemblit at any time. Had it been decided a standing rule it would have required a two-thirds vote, together with one day's notice, to rescind it. The decision having been made as above stated, the republicans kept constantly on the qui view to jump at their object when they can hold a majority on the floor, at the time of the temporary absence of some of the democratic members, and these, to prevent this, are necessitated to keep their seats, or not to get so far off that they cannot almost instantly be hurried into the Senate chamber to vote.

During the debate this afternoon Senator Winfield, of Hudson county, made some remarks about party, when senator Scovel asked him to define how many parties there were in the Senate. Senator Winfield repilled by saying there were three—the democrats, the republicans and Scovel. This, of course, created a general lauxis.

The Senate remained in session until six occlock in the craning, when it took a recess until six occlock in the craning, when it took a recess until six occlock in the remained in session until six occlock in the craning, when it took a recess until six occlock in the remained in season whole six becomes the horatic.

In all probability the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow without has ing performed the important duty of electing a United States Senator.

This evening a strong party is working in favor of James B. Dayton, a brother of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton. He comes from Canden, and no objection seems to be made against him by either faction. Quite a large number of influential republicans have expressed themselves taverably to Mr. Dayton, who, while a consistent member of indicatia republicans have expressed themselves taverably to Mr. Dayton, who, while a consistent member of indicatia republicans have expressed themselves taverably to Mr. Dayton, who, while a consistent member of the discovery is a notional man, enjoying the esteem of feeding men of all parties.

The Senate reass mbided at afteen minutes past eight o

in the afternoon's proceedings.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 4, 1866.

Arrived, brig Lubrs, Howes, from Shanghae via Yokohama. She brings a full cargo of Japan tea, of which the stock had become reduced.

Late Manila dates report a fair quantity of last year's sugar crop left for shipment. The coming crop is likely to be an average one.

The steamship Sierra Nevada has arrived from Portland, with \$53,000 in treasure.

San Francisco, April 5, 1866.

Mining clocks are weak. Belicher, \$350, Ophir, \$745; Hall & Norcrosa, 3945; Imperial, 2137 50; Sanapet \$1,070; Bullion, \$115, Yellow Jackel, \$345; Empire Mills, \$200; Crawn Point, \$1,380; Chollar-Potosi, \$852 50. Legal tenders, 73.

Heavy Frances, 10.

Neavrite, Tenu., April 5, 1866.

David Henderson, of this city, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in heavy france against the government, occurring in the management of the horse and mule certals in this vicinity. Henderson gave built in the sam of \$23,600.

Mr. Phillips and Green Deerling were afterwards arrested on charges of defrauding the government. The latter was held for want of bail.

The Board of Inspection engaged in in digating mattern here has recently discovered that the frauds upon the government will reach two millions of dollars.

Boller Explosion and Low of Life Two heavy boilers in the iron works at 18s thio, exploded this morning, killing two men and usly injuring eight others. The damage to the two as about \$15,002.